at Madrid. The Esperanza therefore calls the airention of the authorities to the proceedings of this lady. The Espana reproduces this paragraph, and declars that "the Government cannot see with indifference the attempt made to break religious unity in such a catho- | last, by hanging. lie country as Spain."

-Nearly all the Judges on the Irish Bench are now Catholics. The latest appointment was that of H. G. Hughes, who once held the office of Solicitor General. He has succeeded a sound Protestant, Mr. Baron Richards.

-His highness Tousson Pashs, son of the Viceroy of Egypt, accompanied by Mr. R. H. Galloway, acrived in London on July 9th.

-The Bombay Times states that Hassen Alt Khan, the new Persian Embassador to the Courts of England, France, and Belgium, is to take with him fifty youths, selected from the first families in Persia, to be trained, at the Shah's expense, in Paris, in all military studies. The Embassador's medical attendant, Sadyk Khan, is a Scotch graduate.

-The ex-King of Oude, we learn from The Calcutta Phanix, "lately forwarded through the Foreign Office an ode composed by himself, and addressed to Lord Canning, in which, in the flowery and figurative language of Oriental poetry, he supplicated the representative of England's greatness in the East to bave pity on a captive monarch and procure him justice. The ode, we are informed, was a rather lengthy composition, written in Persian, and divided into a number of parts of so many stanzas each, the parts assuming the forms of spostrophes to his lordship's horse, tent, palace, eword, and elephant, in turn. The er-King bestowed some Very flattering epithets upon the Viceroy, whom in one part of his composition he styled the 'Full Moon of the World,' a title at which the Viceroy will probably not feel as gratified as when his new earldom was announced to him."

-The Emperor Napoleon, says The Boston Transcript, has his own way of dealing with difficulties, whether social, municipal, or international—as may be seen by his treatment of the gas companies of his capital. Finding, four or five years ago, that the Parisians complained of the character and price of the gas which was served to them, he caused some gasworks to be built in the grounds of the palace at St. Cloud, and fitted with the necessary apparatus for the manufacture of that important article. Then, under chemists and scientific men, he caused experiments in the manufacture of gas from all the various materials, from the cheapest to the dearest, to be made. When he had tried the different kinds in the palace, and had figured up the cost to his satisfaction, he invited the directors of the Parisian gas compaties to visit St. Cloud and inspect the results of his experiments. The effect in Paris was most satisfactory. The people have now no cause to complain of their gas, which costs them but about one-half what it did when the Imperial Jack of all trades commenced gas-making.

-At the sale of the late Dr. Squibb's library, on the 9th inst., in Leceister Square, London, an armchair formerly belonging to Dr. Johnson was sold for £10 15s. The chair is an uncouth-looking piece of furniture, of ample dimensions, and such as well be came the proportions of the leviathan of literature. Its new abode will be the magnificent library of Mr. Beaufoy of South Lambeth, where it will find fitting company in the writing desk of Thomson, the poet, already there. Mesers Pattick and Simpson's house, where the sale took place, was formerly the residence of Sir Joshua Reynolds, where Johnson must have been a constant visitor, the auction-room being on the site of the famous octsgon room where Reynolds painted his undying portraits of the wit and beauty of

-A visitor to the church at Hampstead, in which the remains of Harvey, who is popularly believed to have "discovered the circulation of the blood," are deposited, thus describes the state in which he found

The family vault of the Harveys lies immediately under the site of the family pew, which must have been placed in the most honorable position in the church. The decorated seats of the pew have been allowed to fall to pieces, and were lying together, as rubbish, in a corner. The pew is raised above the floor of the rest of the church, and the entrance to the vault of the rest of the church, and the entrance to the vault is by a wooden trap-door, which was without any lock or fastening. The floor of the pew forms the roof of the vault, and the latter, in consequence of the elevation of the pew, is only partially under ground. There is an open window, without any adequate protection beyond a rusty iron bar, looking from the vault into the church-yard. The coffin of the immortal discoverer of the circulation of the blood was easily recognized by the name or initials engraved on the lid. It is of lead, yet not so heavy but that it could be easily lifted. The person who showed me over the vault ratifed the hones, apparently as part of the exhibition. The coffin can be seen through the open window, and might at any time have been stolen without difficulty." without difficulty."

-Delos E. Sill, editor of The Cattaraugus Freeman lately made a fancy report of a trial of breach of promise, in which Miss Shaw of Buffalo obtained a verdict for \$1,000 from Van Campen, the fickle swain. The defendant has sued and recovered \$1,000 damages for the libel, just balancing the sum mulcted for the lacerated feelings of the lady.

-Lieut. John McCuliom has resigned his commis sion as an officer in the U. S. Navy.

-Mr. Greene, better known as the "Reformed Gambler," has settled down quietly at Christiansburgh, Iowa, where he is discharging the duties of Postmaster for that not very populous neighborhood. Mr. Greene, we learn, is now in this city applying for two patents which appear to promise favorably; the first is for an envelope which cannot be opened and reclosed again by steaming, wetting or any other process without instant detection; and the second for composition to supersede the present leather-tips used on hilliard cues, which will not require chalk of any kind, and with which (it is claimed) "miscues" will become impossible.

-The last Legislature of Texas contained thirteen "men of mark." Net one of them could write his

-Dr. James P. Screven, formerly Mayor of the City of Savannah (Geo.), died at the Hot Springs, in Vir ginis, on the 16th instant. He was in the 66th year of his age, and had been for some time in ill health.

-We learn, says The Chicago Tribune, that the celebrated Potawatamie Chieftain Saau bee-nay, died at his residence on his farm near Morris, in Grundy County, Ill., on Monday evening, the 19th inst., aged about 75 years. He did good service in the Black Hawk war, and by his position and influence among his nation often gave his white friends sterling service. He came from a line of kings; was a nephew of Tecumseh, and was by the side of that renowned chieftain when he fell on the hard-fought field of the Thames. Shau-bee-nay, was by birth an Ojibway but marrying among the Potawatamie, according to Indian custom, he identified himself with his wife people. In recognition of his services and position he has received from the Federal Government since the year 1829, the annuity of \$200, and some years since he purchased twenty acres of land, about five miles south-cast of Morris, as above, where he resided until his death. He was a man of intelligence and sagacity, and a warm friend of some of the earlier sete was above the vices which have, too ger erally, put the ficishing touch to the rain of his race He was not intemperate, and there was a dignity and gravity about him which seemed to sever him widely from the poor, degraded remnants of the Indian tribes

-The Hon. John L. Dawson has purchased the magnificent estate of the illustrious Albert Gallatin, known as "Friendship Hill," on the Monongahela near the town of Brownsville, Fayette County, Pa. and in full view of Mason and Dixon's line. It contains four bundred acres, is beautifully located on the river, commanding a view of the lovely valleys of Dunkard and George's Creeks, and the shelving ranges of the Alleghenies. Mr. Gallatio, the original owner of this place, where he resided for many years before his death, was Secretary of the Treasury during

of the administration of Mr. Madison.

-Herrick McCarty, a lad of only 16 years of azcommitted suicide at Ingersoll, C. W., on Wodnesday

Tr. Francis J. Grund has arrived in Washington. His mos ements toward the United States were accomerated by the Le Clerc le ter. -At the Inaugh. ation of the Webster Statue on the

17th of September, which is the 219th anniversary of the sattlement of Boston, an oration will be felivered by the Hon. Edward Everett.

-We learn from The Raleigh (N. C.) Standard that at a meeting of the Trustees of the Un. versity, held in that city on Thursday last, it was resolved 'o tender to Dr. Hawks, of Calvary Church, New-York, the Professorship of History in the University of the State. The Standard thicks he will accept the appointment. Dr. Hawks would thus be enabled to finish, without isterruption, his History of North Carolina, the great literary labor of his life.

-The Springfield Republican says: "James Gordon Bennett, of The New York Herald, was in Boston last week, diving with a party whereof Gov. Banks

-The Board of Aldermen of Boston have passed, in concurrence, the resolution thanking Mr. George Summer for his Fourth of July oration. The vote

bury, at the advanced age of between seventy and eighty years, is wealthier than was supposed. He ed at between \$150,000 and \$200,000, but was really worth nearly half a million.

-The new buildings of the Chicago University were dedicated on the 21st instant. An address was delivered on the occasion by Senator Doclittle of

-A gentleman who has been familiarly known by the name of "Andrew Jackson," but whose real name is Andrew Howitt, was found drowned at New-Bedord. His clothes were found upon the shore, and he had evidently gone into the water to bathe. He wa in the Mexican war with Taylor's army, and had five bullets shot into his breast and arm, two of which were never extracted. The wounds he received caused an aberration of mind, and frequently he dressed himself in a soldier's coat and marched through the streets. He received a pension from the Government of \$96 a year.

-Chief-Justice Taney is at the White Suiphur (Va.)

-John Randolph's lakstand is now is the possession of Mr. Robert Moreis, of Louisville, Ky., having been presented to him by Dr. Henry of Florida.

-We learn from the Springfield (III.) papers, that a meeting was called last week to take into consideration the matter of erecting a monument over the grave of the Hon. Thomas L. Harcis, the member of Congress from the Sixth District, who died about eight months singe. He sleeps in a quiet graveyard in the

- Cripoline was originally the name of a Parisian modiste-one Madame Crinoline, who kept a set of dressmaking ro ms in the Rue de la Paix. It eventually came into use to denote the article most in repute at her establishment. She it was who, by the lavention of horse-hair woven into a sort of cloth and manufactured into petticoats, enabled the fair sex to dispense with that clumsy abomination which always placed them, if tot in a headlong burry, certainly in a bustle. The name of the petticoat was given from that of the inventor, as has frequently happened the crinoline, the petticoat, was derived from Crino-

- The Worcester Spy says that an "Old Folks Quilting" took place in South Sutton last week at the house of widow Joshua Lackey, which was attended by sixteen ladies, whose united ages amounted to ten burdred and fifty-four years. They quilted a quilt of nearly two thousand pieces, the largest less than four inches square.

-Two women of Cayuga, Canada West, went into the forest to cut material for hoops, being resolved to keep up with the prevailing fashion. They selected the stem of the "poison ivy," and after wearing the hoops a few days were so dangerously affected as to

require medical treatment. -The Schenectady Star says: "We have heard it rumored that the Hos. Daniel E. Sickles is negotiating for the purchase of the residence of a certain lega gertleman in this city, with the view to take up hi

-A suit of Mrs. Grant, who lost her husban i at the accident of the Desjardine Canal, has, after passing thall the Courts of the Province of Canad been decided in her favor.

-The Columbus Journal says there is a young self-taught artist living in Warren, Trumbuli County, O., named Crawford, who bids fair to place his name among the highest on the scroll of excellence in his art. He cannot be more than twenty years of age, and yet his paintings compare favorably with the works of our best artists.

-Last week, in Charleston, S. C., Judge Withers who is presiding at the Court now in session in that city, fined Mr. Thomas M. Hume \$500 for having conversation with a juryman in regard to a case that was then before them. He also fixed the Deputy-Sheriff \$100 for allowing Mr. Hume access to said juryman. The Charleston papers speak in the highest terms of the remarks of Judge Withers on imposing the sen-

-Having printed the claims of the Scotch to Garibaldi, we are only just to the large and respectable Jones family when we print the following from The Petersburgh (Va.) Express, which says:

"Garibaidi is a descendant of Mr. John Johnston Jones, weo died at his residence in Blandford, about the year 1767. It is a fact that a beautiful young daughter of this Mrs. Jones, eloped from Petersburgh about the year 1753, with an Italian tight rope dancer about the year 17.50, with an Italian tight-rope dancer named Garchaldi, who, having amassed an immense fortune in this country, returned to his own dear native Italy, where a large family and unalloyed felicity blessed the union between himself and his beautiful young Blandford bride. Mrs. Garibaldi corresponded with her fa her until the day of the latter's death; and letters subsequently sent over by the children of Mrs. G. leave but little doubt of the fact that the warrior Garibaldi now in Italy, is a direct descendant of the Jones family, so well and favorably known in Blandford during the first half of the past century.

The Salem Register has the following: The Sairs Reguler has the following:

Mr. Choste's debut before a Boston auditory, after removal thither, was on the evening of Thursday, et. 22, 1834, on which occasion he delivered the enitg lecture of the Boston Lyceum course. His opening lecture of the Boston Lyceum course. Its subject was the the importance of illustrating the history of New-England by a series like the Waverley revels. He spoke for an hour and a half with scarce a recurrence to his notes, and his brilliant success in the metropolis was halled with delight by his old Essex County friends. He had prior to this delivered several characteristic ketures before the Salem Lyceum, including a very able and impressive one on Poland, while the Polish revolution was exciting so much sympathy in this country. sympathy in this country.

TERRIBLE GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION—EIGHT LIVES Lost .- We find the following in The Mount Sterling Ky. Legion of the 20th:

Enrly on y sterday (Tuesday) morning, we learn that a fearful accident occurred at Camargo, in this county, about five miles from this place. By some carelessness upon the part of some one about the grocery store of Dr. Zade c Daniel, fire was communicated to a keg of Dr. Zadec Daniel, the was communicated to a keg of powder in the store, which exploded instantly, with a tremer dous force, tearing the building to atoms, scattering goods and other property in every direction, and seriously if not facially injuring the following persons:

Alfred Yocum and his daughter, John Willoughby, Sames Ballard, Nicholas Willoughby, William Covey, a daughter of Dr. Daniel, and a negro boy, making eight persons in all. Mr. Alfred Yocum, we are pained to learn, is dangerously, if not fatally injured, but we understand that none of the others are considered to be dangerously hurt.

The floor is the only part of the house remaining. and the Fost-Office, being in the same building, was also destroyed, and the mail matter scattered in every direction. We have not heard the amount of less, nor direction. We have not heard the amount of the whether any part of it was covered by insurance.

XVII LARAMIE TO SOUTH PASS.

SOUTH Pass, Rocky Mountains, July 5, 1859. rexhausted all the possibilities of obtaining a lodging in Laramie before applying to the commander of the post, but no one else could (or would) afford me a shelter on any terms, so I made a virtue of necessity and applied to Capt. Clark, who at once assigned me a room-there being few treeps at this post at present-and for the five days I remained there I slept between a floor and a roof, after five weeks' experience of the more primwas treated with more than hospitality-with generous kindness-by Cspt. Clark, Lieuts. Hasceil and Follett, and Dr. Johns-and yet the long tarry became at length irksome, because I had already lost too much time, and was most anxious to be moving westward. Finally, the mail stage from the East hove in sight on the morning of June 30 but halted just across Laramie River all day, re pairing coach, and it was 8 P, M when it started -I alone perched on the summit of its seventeen mail-bage as passenger—he who had thus far filled that exsited post kindly giving way for me, and agreeing to take instead the slower wagon that was to follow next morning. We forded the swellen Laramie two miles above the Fort, in the last vestiges of twilight -had the usual trouble with mules turning about in mid-stream, tangling up the team and threatening to upset the wagon-but overcame it after a while, got safely out, drove on fifteen miles to Warm Spring-a fountain which throws out half water enough for a grist-mill, all which is drank up by the thirsty sands through which it takes its course before it can reach the Platte, only three or four miles distant. We camped here till daylight, then lost two hours in hunting up our mules, which had been simply tied in pairs and allowed to go at large in quest of the scanty grass of that region. They were found at last, and we went on our way rejoicing. I shall not weary my readers with a journal of

our travels for the last four days. Hitherto, since I left civilized Kansas, I had traversed routes either newly opened or scarcely known to the mass of readers: but from Laramie I have followed the regular California and Oregon Overland Trail. already many times described, and by this time familiar to hundreds of thousands. Suffice it that, for over two hundred unles from Laramie, it traverses a region substantially described in my notes of my journey from the Buffalo range to Denver and from Denver to Laramie, a region, for the most part, rainless in Summer and Autumn, yet one whose soil of more or less sandy clay, lacking support from ridges of underlying rock, has been more seamed, and gouged, and gullied, and washed away, by the action of floods and streams than any other on earth-a region of bluffs, and buttes, and deep ravines, and intervales, and shallow alkaline lakelets, now mainly dried up, and streams running milky, even when low, with the clay guilied from their banks and sent off to render the Missouri a river of mud, and to fertilize the bottoms of the lower Mississippi. Occasionally, but not so frequently as south of Laramie, the clay hills, hardened into rock by some alchemy of Nature, present the perpendicular fronts and ruinous-castle aspects already described-in a few instances, the scanty creeks which make their way from the mountains to the North Platte or the Sweetwater run through parrow canons of such rock; but usually each creek has washed out for itself a wide valley, and the bluffs or buttes, where they exist, are distant many miles on one side if not on both. In a few places, the mountains are so near that their thinly scattered, stunted, scraggy Yellow Pines are plainly seen-are even close beside us; but usually the prospect is composed of rolling prairie very scantily grassed and often thickly covered for miles on miles by the everlasting Sage bush of this desolate region. This is not an anomaly as might be supposed—the stem lives for years, perhaps centuries, though the shoots and leaves die every Autumn. Another shrub, less common, but which often thickly covers | has been paid for them-be where I heartily wist hundreds of acres, is the Greasewood-a low. prickly bush, growing in bunches like the Sage bush, and looking like a bad imitation of the English privet. Beside these two miserable shrubs, the dry land, other than the mountains, for hundreds of miles, produces a very little burnt-up grass in patches, and a good many ill-favored weeds of no known or presumed value. Of wood, the Platte and its more easterly tributaries have at intervals a shred of the eternal Cottonwood of the Plains, much of it the more scrubby and worthless species known as Bitter Cottonwood, with a very little of the equally worthless Box Elder-and that is all. But, 140 miles this side of Laramie, we leave the Platte, which here comes from the south, and strike nearly forty miles across a barren divide to its tributary, the Sweetwater, which we find just by Independence Rock, quite a landmark in this desc late region, with several low mountains of almost naked rock around it, having barely soil enough in their crevices to support a few dwarfish Pines. Five miles above this is the Devil's Gate-a passage of the Sweetwater through a perpendicular canon some 25 feet wide and said to be 600 feet high-a passage which must have been cut while the rock was still clay. Here a large party of Mormons were caught by the snows of Winter while on their way to Sait Lake some years since, and compelled to encamp for the Winter, so scantily provided that more than a hundred of them died of hunger and bardship before Spring. Many more must have fallen victims had not a supply train from Salt Lake reached them early in the Spring. And here is a fountain of cold waterthe first that I had seen for more than a hundred miles, though there is another on the long stretch from the Platte to the Sweetwater which is said to be good, but a drove of cattle were making quite too free with it when we passed. Here the weary crowds of emigrants to California were to gather yesterday for a celebration of the "Glorious" Fourth, and I was warmly invited to stop and participate, and I now heartily wish I had, since I find

that all our baste was in vain. It was midnight of the 3d when we reached the mail-route station known as the Three Crossings, from the fact that so many fordings of the Sweetwater (here considerably larger than at its mouth, 40 miles or more below) have to be made within the next mile. We had been delayed two hours by the breaking away of our two lead-mules, in crossing a deep water course after dark-or rather by the fruitless efforts of our conductor to recover them. I had been made sick by the bad water I had drank from the brooks we crossed during the het day, and rose in a not very patriotic, certainly not a joyful moed, unable to eat, but ready to move on. So we started a little after sunrise, and, at the very first crossing, one of our lead-mules turned about and ran into his mate, whom he threw down and tangled to that he could not get up, and in a minute another.

the administration of Mr. Jefferson, and for six year AN OVERLAND JOURNEY. | mule was down and the two in imminent day yer of drownits. They were soon liberated from the barness and got up, and we went out; but just the " an emigrant on the bank espied a carpet-bag in the water-mine, of course-and fished it out. An examination was then had, and showed that my trunk was missing-the boot of the stage having been opened the night before on our arrival at the Station, and culpably left unfastened. We made a has y search for the estray, but without success, and after an hour's delay, our conductor drove off, les ing my trunk still in the bottom of Sweetwater, with is said to be ten feet deep just below our for . I would rather have sunk a thousand dollars . the e. Efforts were directed to be made to fish it but my hope of ever seeing it sgain is a faiat We forded Sweetwater six times yesterday

aft that, without a single mishap; but I have

ly yet become reconciled to the loss of my

k, and, on the whole, my Fourth of July was

Our good left a southerly bend of Sweetwater after linner and took its way over the bills, so as strike it again till after dark, at a point three miles from where I now write. We were now nearly at the summit of the route, with snowy somatains near us in several directions, and one large snow-bank by the side of a creek we crossed ten miles back. Yet our yesterday's road was no rougher, while it was decidedly better, than that of any former day this side of Laramie, as may be judged from the fact that, with a late start, we made sixty miles with one (six-mule) team to our heavy-laden wagon. The grass is better for the last twenty miles than on any twenty miles previously; and the swift streams that frequently cross our way are cold and sweet. But, unlike the Platte, the Sweetwater has scarcely a tree or bush growing on its banks; but up the little stream on which I am writing, on a box in the Mail Company's station tent, there is glorious water, some grass, and more wood than I have seen so close to gether since I emerged from the Gold Diggings on Vasquer's Fork, five hundred miles away. A snow-bank, forty rods long and several feet deep, lies just across the brook; the wind blows cold at night, and we had a rain squall-just rain enough to lay the dust-yesterday afternoon. The Mail Agent whom we met here has orders not to run into Salt Lake ahead of time; so he keeps us over here to-day, and will then take six days to reach Salt Lake, which we might reach in four. I am but a passenger, and must study patience.

-A word on the Salt Lake Mail. Of the seventhen bags on which I have ridden for the last four days and better, at least sixteen are filled with large bound books, mainly Patent Office Reports, I judge-but all of them undoubtedly works ordered printed at the public cost-your cost, reader !-- by Congress, and now on their way to certain favored Mormons, franked (by proxy) "Pub. Doc. Free, "J. M. Bernhisel, M. C." I do not blame Mr. B. for clutching his share of this public plunder, and distributing it so as to increase his own popularity and importance; but I do protest against this business of printing books by wholesale at the cost of the whole People for free distribution to a part only. It is every way wrong and pernicious. Of the \$190,000 per annum paid for carrying the Salt Lake Mail, nine-tenths is absorbed in the cost of carrying these franked documents to people who contribute little or nothing to the support of the Government in any way. Is this fair? Each Patent Office Report will have cost the Treasury four or five dollars by the time it reaches its destination, and will not be valued by the receiver at twenty-five cents. Why should this business go on? Why not "reform it altogether?" Let Congress print whatever documents are needed for its own information, and leave the People to choose and buy for themselves? I have spent four days

reading them-a desperate resort which no rationa person would recommend. For all practical purposes, they might as well-now that the Printer they were- in the bottom of the sea.

and five nights in close contact with the sharp

edges of Mr. Bernhisel's "Pub. Doc."-have done

my very utmost to make them present a smooth, or

at least endurable surface; and I am sure there is

no slumber to be extracted therefrom unless by

MINNESOTA REPUBLICAN STATE CON-VENTION.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Telbone.

SAINT PAUL, July 22, 1859. The most intelligent, enthusiastic, harmonious and determined Republican State Convention ever assembled in the United States has just convened in this city, dispatched its business, and adjourned. Every county of Minnesota was represented by live men. ALEXANDER RAMSEY was re-nominated by seclamation for Governor. As he ascended the platform to respond to the nomination, cheer upon cheer greeted him. Col. Aldrich, the "old war borse" of the last campaign, is nominated for Congress from the northern district, and Wm. Windom from Winona for the southern. We shall not be ashamed of their looks or acts at Washington. 1. Donnelly for Lieut. Governor, J. H. Baker for Secretary of State, Chas. Schaeffer for Treasurer. G. E. Cole for Attorney General, are all good and true men, and their nominations will be ratified by the people in October next. Our platform is one of principle and pith. We shall smoke out the corruptionists most beautifully this time. Aldrich and Windom are going to Congress. Ramsey will be Governor de facto as well as de jure. A. B. W.

The platform of principles put forth by the Conven-

tion is as follows:

Relying upon the intelligence, patriotism, and discriminating unstice of the American people, we, the Delegates of the Republican party, in State Convention assembled, submit to the subtile seel judgment of the freemen of Minnesons the following employed echastion of principles and resultations:

1. We maintain the Union of the States, the rights of the States, and the lithering of the propie. d the liberties of the people.

Regarding Stavery as a great moral and political evil, we have a present moral and political evil, we have a present of the state of the state

and the morning of the people.

2. Regarding Stavey as a great moral and political evil, we oppose its actanion beyond the States in which it already exists which the opening of the African shave trade—a Stave Code for the Territories, and while we dischain all interference with Stavey where it already exists in the States, we demand the entire, monocultional divorce of the National Government from any participation in this "write of barbarram."

3. We presentle no man on account of his religion or place of naturalization now second by law to emigrants, and all discrimination between native and naturalized outsiens, whether by amendment of a State Constitution, as in Massachusetts, or by Legislative or Compressional acting, and we resist with indignation, as our fathers did in 1812, the monatous doctrine of the impresement of American extreme by foreign despositions, as recently proclaimed by the present Administration.

4. We are in layer of granting the public domain in limited quantities to be the free homes of freement, "lands for the landward layers of the night of the landward layers of the present and we hold the present deministration to a script accountability for the defeat of the Humstead bill in the last Congress.

5. We now degree the descripts of the Pred Scott deciding as verice.

les versus rigges for the nigneries of and we hold the present Administration to a crici accountability for the defect of the Hismateach bill in the last Congress.

3. We condown the decrine of the Dred Scott decision as anti-constitutional, anti-flepablican, incompanies with date Rights, and is destructive of personal security.

5. We are in favor of immediate and efficient National aid to a Pacific Bailmant by the most practicable route.

7. We hold that Congress count to protect the fixes and property of our citize in by judicious appropriations for rivers and harborn.

8. We are resolved to multitain the pority of the baillow box as the paliarium of our liberties. To this end we will resist by every legitimate means in our power the francis which it is the animal purpose of the corrupt dynasty how entruched in the scalest places of power in this State to perpetuate, and for their past intention, as well as their proposed francis, we hold them up to the reproduction of all particism as complexors against liberty by their validation of its savine art—the ballow box.

Resolved, That we condemn in unmeasured terms the reckless extention of the present corrupt and profitate National Administration—its said Benneratio association of ship-plasters—its vending the readering to create

to adopted citizens—in alliance with dismignists—its universal subvariable of Liberty—its opposition to the Declaration of Independence—and its gross perversions of the Constitution—constitution is all a MI of giverances which ret deer this Administeration a cancer upon the Republic and which are deer this Administeration according to the vice of Minnesons to aid in removing in 1900.

Resolved, That the present direct organisation is one based upon famile, and is therefore bogue; that the thousance and Audhor of State, in receiving atocks as a basic of hank circulation willout marketable value, have violated the plain letter of the law, for feited public confidence, and contributed largely to our permutive embarraments; that the Democratic party has created a configurate fund for the herself of State officers, thereby steeding the People's money; and that, by their reversal mismanagement

the Companies.

Rested. That we shall expect the Republican Legislature of the coming Winter to boldly extry their investigations wherever there are known or imputed france in the management of our State affairs, regardless of those that may be implicated.

THE PEOPLE'S COLLEGE.

To the Edder of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: I have sent you the two inclosed letters as samples of the great numbers which, within the last plications for admission to the privileges of the People's College exceeding a'ready 200-and to furnish a reason for making public the following information:

It is now two years since the People's College was established at this place, and the organization of the College effected by the choice of a President and other officers. Since that time the Trustees have directed their attention-First: To the erection of the directed their attention—First: to the erection of the College edifice, which "The Building Committee" have caused to be carried up three stories above the basement story, and a commencement to be made on the fourth story. The building is to go up and by roofed this Fall. It will, it is expected, be ready for the reception of students as early as September, 1860. It is to be a very large edifice, and is being carried up as fast as it is thought to be pruient to carry up a as fast as it is thought to be prodent to carry up a building of its character, which it is to be hoped may last for the accommodation of many generations of men. Second: To the securing of fands for the better endow-ing of the institution. Much time and effort were ex-pended to obtain the passage of a bill through Con-

pended to obtain the passage of a bill through Congress providing for the appropriation of a portion of the public domain for the promotion of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, which object, when obtained, was frustrated by the veto of President Buchanac.

Individuals of extensive wealth in the city and in the country have been waited on in respect to this matter, several of whom have taken the subject of endowing the College into serious consideration, and others of whom have promised to give very largely toward the object. The indications of an almost manurous feeling of fayer on the part of the public toward imous feeling of favor on the part of the public toward this enterprise are as decided as they are encouraging. Immediately after the laying of the corner stone of

Immediately after the taying of the corner-some the College edifice in September last, the Frustees published a pamphlet, which has been much sought for and extensively read, in which were explained, in general terms, the purposes and plan of the College. More recently they have decided that the number of Professors in the College shall be eighteen, beside the Principal of the Preparatory Department, and have agend the following resolution:

Professors in the Codege shall be eighteen, be not have prize of the Preparatory Department, and have prized the following resolution:

"Resolved, That there shall be established three courses of study in this College, which shall be severally demonstrated Classical, Scientific, and Provisional or Soleci; and for a timission to the Classical Department students shall be required to sustain an examination in such studies as are now required to be pursued in order to admission to the other College of the State Students destring to pursue the Solectific Course of Study shall be required to sustain an examination in Employ Grammar, Geography, Arithmette and Algebra, through Simple Equations. For admission to the Provisional or Solect Course of Study, no more shall be required than that the student shall have expanding and culture sufficient to enable aim to pursue with profit to immediate which therefore to others, the branch or branches of study of his choice.

"The learth of the College Course to be pursued in the Classical and Scientific Departments, to entitle statements in the one case to the degree of Bacielor of Aris, and in the other to that of Bachelor of Science, shall be foar years. Students, however, who may cutter the College with the intention of paratoing a select course of study shall, at the close of their course, be entitled to an examination in the branches pursued by them."

The Trustees of the College will hold their annual meeting on the 10th of August, prox., soon after which, it is not hable another regionary and meeting on the 10th of August, prox., soon after which, it is not hable another to recover.

The Trustees of the College will hold their annual meeting on the loth of August, prox., soon after which, it is probable another circular will be published, offering more full and particular information.

Every student of this College will be required to work on the farm or in the shop, from two to four hours daily, for five days in each week. The avails of his labor will be his own. It is hoped he may be able in this way to defray from one-fourth to one-half of his necessary College expenses. Good board will be furnished students at the institution, at the lowest practicable rates, and the tuition fees will be moderate.

AMOS BROWN. AMOS BROWN.

A YOUNG MAN MURDERED.

From The Platisburgh Express, July 23.

Mr. Cornelius C. Bailey, son of James Bailey, esq., of this village, came to his death on Thursday evening last in a most unexpected and summary manner. It seems that young Bailey, with four or five other young men, left the village about 9½ o clock, and, after stopping at one or two places, proceeded to the residence of Mr. Abner Torry, who lives on the outskirts of the village, tis lot adjoining the Government grounds. Two of the young men entered the dooryard and tapped on the window, when Mrs. Torry and her daughter came out on the stoop and advised the young men to leave, as Mr. Torry had loaded guns in the house. Soon after, a man came around the corner of the house and told them to go away or he would shoot them. The two young men recreated toward the dooryard fence and jumped over, and had got but three or four rods distant when they heard the report of a gun. The two young men recreated toward the dooryard fence and jumped over, and had got but three or four tools distant when they heard the report of a gon. The evening being quite dark, the young men could scarcely distinguish one another, and did not know at the time that any one was hurt. The young men separated into different parties, and after a short time met at the United States Hotel, when enquiry was made among one another as to what had become of Bailey. They were of the opinion that he had escaped in another direction, and had gone home. About twelve o'clock, a soldier chanced to pass along in that direction, when he discovered a man lying dead, a twelve o'clock, a soldier chanced to pass along in that direction, when he discovered a man lying dead, a short distance from Mr. Torry's house. He immediately came into town in search of an officer to look into the matter. Constants Ketchel and others went to the spot designated, when young Bailey was found dead, having been shot in the neck with coarse shot and beans. The muzzle of the gun must have been very close to his head, as a portion of the chin and side-face were horribly mutilated as well as blackened by the powder. Mr. Torry was immediately taken into custody.

Yesterday, Coroner Hathaway empanelled a jury, who, at the time of writing, are investigating the case

Yesterday, Coroner Hathaway empanelled a jury, who, at the time of writing, are investigating the case aided by S. B. M. Beckwith, eas. The young men testify that they made no noise, and did nothing to disturb the family and were on the retreat when the report of the ground was heard.

It is generally accredited that one or more of the females of the family have been in the habit of receiving the indiscriminate attentions of young men, as much so as to render the house quite notorious. Mr. Tory is understood to have been greatly aggrioved and amoved by finding young men in and about his house, annoyed by finding young men in and about his house, and it is thought by some that he had become so exas-perated on this occasion, as to lead him to give the fatal

shot.

This affair has east a gloom over this whole community which will take time to efface. Mr. Bailey was about twenty-three years of age, and was a young man of good abilities, having for some time served as clerk the Mercantile Bank of this village, and one of the banks of Troy. He was one of a large and respectable family, and had numerous family connectious in this village. Before leaving for the fatal spot, he, with the other young men, had left the Episcopal Church, hav-ing just come from witnessing the marriage ceremony.

The Boston Ledger, a penny paper, has give a up the ghost.

GREAT HAVE OF COUNTERFEITERS .- A gentleman GREAT HAVE OF COUNTERPRIERS.—A FARMERISH
from Bloomington informs us that the large at nest of
counterfeiters ever known in this State, hav, just bee
broken up in McLean and De Witt Counters. One J. J.
Farren of Kentucky seems to have been the chief of
the clan. He is an old hand at the business, very derterous as an engraver and autographist. They were
putting in circulation \$10 bills on the Ashian I Bank of
Kentucky. There were five arrested last Saturday, Kentucky. There were five arrested last Saturday, and on Monday the sen of a chargyman of De Witt County was strested. He "peached," and the consequence was the altest of twenty-one persons.

[Bloomington (IL) Partsgraph.

A GOLDEN WEDDING.

The great social event of the day, the marriage (or we should say, the alliance, since it is to be conducted on a toyal scale of magnificence) between the Cubas millionaire, Senor O., and the fair Americaire, Miss B., is to be celebrated on or about the middle of next month: first in Grace Church, to conciliate the Protestant projudices of the bride, and afterward, with impressive display, at one of the Ro nat Catholic cathedrais. This golden wedning has been postponed on account of the recent covere illness of the bridgeroom, as well as to await the scrivel of a one-hundred-thousand-dollar bridal present from Cuba to be sent by the gentleman's sister to her prospective sister in-law. So brilliant a parti, with his sixty years and his four millions of dollars, has been for more than a year the and and aim of many Fifth avenue matrons on behalf of their budding daughters, and of many Path avenue heiresses on their own behalf; but the ambittons sone of these downgers and belles have been sadiy or and by a young lady outside of their "set"-portuols. perhaps, but tich in her seventeen years, her Euranies like features, and her tall, graceful figure, to say noth-

ing of virgin affections. The auspicious blending of these kindred hearts dates from last New-Year's day, when, under the genial influence of the season generous Fortune led his practing steeds, his yellow interpreter, and his golden self to the house irradiated by her presence; since which time, after a speedy and successful courtship, the ardent lover has plied the curiosity-shops of Broadway for gifts worthy of his "golden-tressed Ad-

Tiffany has supplied them, to the jolly tune & six

A many has supplied them, to wit:

"One set of diamonds and pearls, countering of necklare, Maniers, branch, exterings and head perfect one set orals and diamonds from superhylands and demonds from superhyland, dandling with dismonds, six expublic framond half-pins; a water half counter, wonderful with enamel and diamonds; rings of fabricular sphender, and et cutterus to brilliant to summersis or investor."

The bridal jewels, par excellence, now being manfactured in Paris, are to be of pearls of rare size and diamonds of pure water; and the wreats which will confine the one-thousand-dollar miracle of a nuptial veil, is to be composed of orange blossoms in jewels: emerald leaves, diamond and supplier flowers, set in

and we may wind up with the Klizabethan item of forty elaborate dresses, to be "composed" in levish style. After the wedding and one week of Reception succeeding it, instead of the usual tour, the happy pair will retire to honeymoonit in a "palanal" Fourteeath street residence, in which, with love's impatisace, the fair financee is already installed, under the protection of her delighted parents.

In the Autumn Schor O, will introduce his bride to his own sunny land; after which the gay capitals of Europe will be made brighter by her advent-and ber diamonds. So they say.

THE TAX COMMISSIONERS.

The extraordinary course of Mr. J. W. Allen, the Democratic member of the Board of Tax Commissioners, in reference to the appointment of deputies and lerks, has elicited from the other two members the

clerks, has elected from the other two members the following expression of opinion:

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND A AT MEETING IN COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND A AT MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND A AT MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND A MESSAGE OF TAXES AND A MESSAGE OF TAXES AND A MESSAGE OF TAXES AND A MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND A MEETING OF TAXES AND A

Reached, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be served on the Controller, and that he be requested to take a sch action in the premise as, in his judgment, the public interests may require at his hands.

Case or Russias Jestics.—Last December, an officer in the elegant uniform of the Chevaliar Guarde officer in the aegant innormal cowded and fashionable streets in St. Petersburg. Passing a magnitude modes, he saw a charming young girl enter. He followed her, and was struck by her cheerful but modest grace, and the freshness and tenderness which distinguished her. On her retiring, he learned that she was guished ber. On her retiring, he learned that she was the daughter of a poor chroneuch (civilian), that the shop people worked for her at a low rate, from admiration of her youth and character, and that she would return at 6. That officer, with two of his friends, indulged in a sumptoous dinner, inflaming, his passions, with coatly champagne. But exactly at d, a large and gorgeous treiks (a double-seated sledge) stopped next the magazin, harnessed with three splandid horses. The poor Olya advanced, was instantly half stifled in a fur cloak, thred into the trains, carried on to Czarckie Zelo, where a convenient and lonely house of entertainment awaited them, and was there bentally ravished, after indignantly rejecting every kind of bribe. But her resistance was so violent that she disfigured the faces of her assalants.

faces of her assailants.

Her father appealed to the hoted police, but in vain.
The police master as sured him that the crimicals sould not be identified. On this, her brother, an officer in the not be identified. On this, her brother, an once is the country regiment, was written to. He was indefulgable in his inquiries, discovered that the three ellipers had auddenly appounced themselves sick, to blockbe scars on their faces, wrote a petition to the Eugeror, and succeeded in awaking his sympathy. The police master was summoned, and the Char charged him instantly to procure a true report of what had passed. This was done. The craninal was Prince Galitzin. But mark the punishment. The Char instantly compelled him to marry the sufferer, and endow has on the start with half his worldly roods, making, her at once pelied him to marry the schorer, as cases and appears spot with haif his worldly goods, making her at once very wealthy, and than immediately issued anakase of divorce, leaving her entirely free. All the bree officers were ransported to a country regiment, deep in the heart of Russie, and were refused any rise in military rank. Never was postical justice more rapid and more complete. The sentence does bonot to the Emperor, and almost makes us long, in ceruan cases, for a commontent despot. But the is not the only instance permit, and amounted despot. Has thus is not the only included in which Alexander II. has given proofs of he good heart and great vigor. The circumstance has accided an immerse sensation in the Bussian capital, and will

A Good Day's France.—Mr. B. B. Campbell of Pittsburgh, well known on Lake Superior so an excellent ductole of Isaak Waiton, arrived from Marquette by the Illinois last evening. Mr. C., accompanied by Mr. Frank Shiras, caught in one day from off the rocks on the Luke shorn, between Marquette and Sank's Head, forty-three speckled trust, weighing in the aggregate seventy these and a half ponada. Probably such a day's sport as this with the rod has never been surpassed in the Luke Smerior country.

(Record Adventure:

GREAT LAND STIT. A suit has been instituted in a Kettucky Co dut for the recovery of over forty thousand acres of far m lands in Harrison, Bourbon, Nicholas, and other acres of the state and other acjuming counties. The claim is onate by some non-resident heirs, and covers land to the value